

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONIKOVA, R.S., inzh.: KOMAROVA,
L.P., inzh.

Low-alkali glass tubes and their corrosion resistance.
Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:7-9 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (for
Vladimirov). 2. Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(for Konikova, Komarova).

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of VT-1 titanium alloys in multicomponent aggressive media. Koks i khim. no.10:49-51 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Vladimirov).
2. Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Shusterman, Konikova, (Komarova).

L 20242-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(s)/EWP(b) Ps-4/
Pu-4 MJW/JD/JG/WB/AT/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5001593

S/0226/64/000/006/0068/0070

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komarova, L. P.

18
TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium-carbide alloys in multicomponent aggressive media

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: chromium carbide, chromium carbide alloy, alloy corrosion, alloy erosion, alloy property, chromium carbide alloy corrosion, chromium carbide alloy erosion

ABSTRACT: The corrosion and erosion of chromium-carbide alloy (85% Cr₃C₂ and 15% Ni) in complex aggressive media has been investigated. The aggressive media tested included acid mother liquor of the coal tar industry, alkali solutions, and dry and humid hydrogen sulfide. The alloy displayed a high corrosion resistance both at normal and elevated temperatures (85—105°C). Corrosion rates varied from 0 to 0.022 g/m²·hr in unregenerated alkali solution with pH over 12 at 20°C to 0.030 (0.037 mm/year) g/m²·hr in mother liquor with pH = 1.1

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001593

4

at 45°C. The corrosion rate in hydrogen sulfide at 105°C was 0.002 mm²/hr or 0.003 mm/year. Thus, the corrosion resistance of chromium-carbide alloy exceeds by several times that of stainless steel KH18H9T and even titanium alloy BT-1. Because of its high hardness, strength, and wear, corrosion, and erosion resistance, the alloy can be used for ventilation parts and shut-off valves working in multi-component aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ORIGINATOR: Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Kommunarsk Mining-Metallurgical Institute); Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kommunarsk Coke-Chemical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 12Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO R&F SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3163

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERIAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Erosion-resistant materials for the hydraulic transportation
of slags. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:71 N-10 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

Vladimirov, L.P.; Shusterman, M.I.; Konikova, R.S.; Komarova, L.P.

Testing the resistance to corrosion and erosion of SMP plastics
in the aggressive media of coke chemicals production. Elast.masy
no.6:54-56 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium carbide alloys
in multicomponent aggressive media. Porosh. met. 4 no.6:
68-70 N.D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Kommunarskiy
koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Resistance of polystyrol to aggressive media of coke and coal
chemical production and to various acids. Plast. massy no.10:
(MIRA 18:10)
57-58 '65.

L 39515-66 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-5/EWA(t)
ACC NR: AP6014664

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/007/0033/C034
26 B

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shusterman, M. I.
(Engineer); Konikova, R. S. (Engineer); Komarova, L. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, erosion, bend strength, high temperature strength, hardness, compressive strength, thermal expansion, slag, blast furnace, porcelain, glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: Slagositall is a solid, opaque and microcrystalline substance with a glass base. Its bend strength and high-temperature strength at 1450 C is three times higher than ordinary glass. Its hardness is greater than that of quartz.

The high compressive strength (16,000 kg/cm²), resistance to corrosive media, low coefficient of thermal expansion, high hardness and wear resistance and low cost (35-60 rubles/ton) makes it possible to use slagositall as a structural and lining material in various branches of industry.

This particular work by the authors delves into the corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media of the coke and chemical industry. Erosion resistance was determined in a slag-water pulp under conditions of hydraulic conveyance of granulated blast furnace slag.

Slagositalls grade 109 and 109g and porcelain, produced by the Avtosteklo Plant, were erosion and corrosion tested for 240 hours under varying conditions.

UDC: 620.1

Card 1/2

L 39515-66

ACC NR: AP6014664

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9
Gas corrosion testing was carried out in an autoclave atmosphere of hydrogen sulfide. Ammonium sulfate, the mother liquor of the plant, was the primary corrosive agent. Regenerated, purified, and concentrated solutions were used. Dry hydrogen sulfide and a mixture of hydrogen sulfide and steam were also used. These tests showed that there is some weight loss in all cases with the greatest loss occurring, naturally, in the concentrated solution. Gas corrosion tested indicated very little loss of weight. Erosion tests of the materials in the slag pulp showed that both grades of slagositalls to undergo the same extent of uniform wear while the porcelain is not quite as good as the slagositalls. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 07933-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WB
ACC NR: AP6007114 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/002/0049/0049

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komarova, L. P.

ORG: Kommunarsk Mining-Metallurgical Institute (Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of alloyed steels

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1966, 48-49

TOPIC TAGS: steel alloy, corrosion resistance, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, EROSION, CORROSION RESISTANT ALLOYS

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of replacing costly and scarce steels with cheaper varieties and still obtaining highly corrosion- and erosion-resistant alloys. In this investigation tests were conducted on chrome-nickel-copper, chrome-nickel-titanium, and chrome-nickel-molybdenum steels, and steels with reduced nickel content, chromium steels without nickel, bimetal from steel St. 3sp/ and 08Kh13, and for comparison purposes, steels St. 3, 14KhGS, titanium, and carbide-chromium alloys. It was found that not one of the tested materials exhibits absolute stability in the mother liquor at high or low temperature. Alloy VTI demonstrated the best stability at high and low temperatures when combined with a carbide-chromium alloy with 15% Ni. Highly-alloyed chrome-nickel steels showed stability in heated mother liquor. The particularly stable were steels Kh23N28M3D3T, Kh17N13M2T, and Kh25N15MDA. The

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UDC: 669.14.018.84:620.193.47

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

RAZUMOVSKAYA, Z.G.; KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

Oxidation of crude sorbitol by acetic acid bacteria. Uch.zap.Len.
un. no.216:23-30 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(ACETOBACTER) (SORBITOL) (SORBOSE)

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

Use of the passive hemagglutination reaction on a model of dry
microbe toxins. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:24-26 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (BLOOD—AGGLUTINATION)

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.; BAYIR, G.A.

Methodology of the conservation of sensitized erythrocytes for
the indirect hemagglutination reaction. Lab. delo no.2:73-74
'65. (MIRA 18:2)

J. Vozorno-meditsinskaya ordona Len'ina akademiya im. S.M. Kirova,
Leningrad.

L 63854-65

ACQUISITION NO: AP5020002

REF ID: A63854-65

AUTHORS: Bayar, G. A.; Konikova, R. Ye.

B

TITLE: Droplet method of using the indirect hemagglutination reaction with tularemia antigen

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 50-53

TOPIC (AGS): hemagglutination reaction, tularemia, antigen, immunology, erythrocyte

ABSTRACT: The authors tested their modification of Boyden's indirect agglutination reaction with tannin-treated erythrocytes to detect tularemia antigen.

Uptake of a drop of tularemia antigen suspension by tannin-treated erythrocytes was measured after a 1:18 suspension of sensitized erythrocytes was applied to the surface of a slide and left at room temperature for 1 hour. The degree of erythrocyte agglutination is proportional to the concentration of 400,000 live tularemia microorganisms/ml. The reaction is highly specific and provides a means of differentiating tularemia from brucellosis and other bacteria. The technique is simple to apply and the tularemia antigen can be

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

L 63854-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020092

selected in 30 minutes. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya im. M. V. Kirova (Order of Lenin Academy of Military Medicine)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar64

ENCL: 00

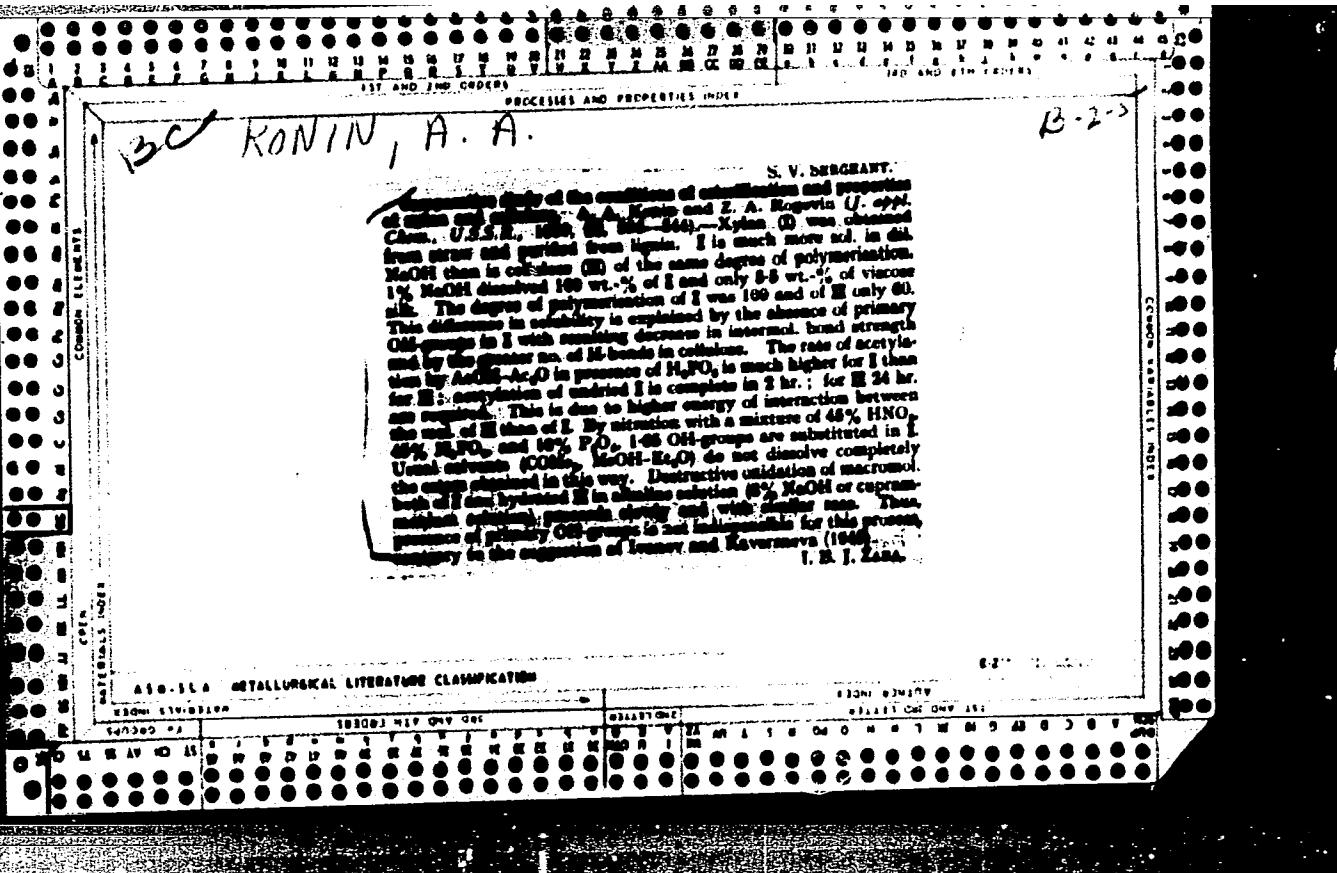
SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"



21.5300

66363

SOV/120-59-5-6/46

AUTHORS: Golovin, B. M., Dzhelepov, V. P., Katyshev, Yu. V.,
Konin, A. D. and Medved', S. V.

TITLE: A Ring Target Apparatus for Studying High-energy Small-angle Neutron Scattering

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 5,
pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured n,p cross-sections in the small-angle range ($35^\circ - 5^\circ$ centre of mass system) at ~ 600 MeV (Ref 1). The method used consists in the following. To begin with a high-energy neutron beam is produced with the aid of an annular brass collimator, as shown on the left-hand side of Fig 1. The beam is then incident on a toroidal circular target whose central axis coincides with the longitudinal axis of the beam. The neutron detector is in the form of a neutron telescope and can be moved along the symmetry axis of the apparatus. The use of a ring target means that it is possible to use a larger amount of scattering material than in the usual targets. The neutrons are produced by 680 MeV protons at an internal target of the synchrocyclotron of the

Card1/2 Laboratory for Nuclear Problems of the Joint Institute for

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

66363
CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004
SOV/120-59-5-6/46

A Ring Target Apparatus for Studying High-energy Small-angle Neutron Scattering

Nuclear Studies. The neutrons scattered by the ring target are recorded by a neutron telescope consisting of five scintillation counters and a converter. Charge exchange protons formed in the converter are recorded by the counters 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig 1) placed after the converter and connected in coincidence. In order to exclude charged particles which are not due to charge exchange in the converter, an additional counter 5 is placed in front of the converter and is in coincidence with counters 2, 3 and 4 (CC-2). This scheme is in anti-coincidence with CC-1. The converter is in the form of an aluminium cylinder 4 cm in diameter and 6 cm high. The angular resolution in the lab system is $\pm 2^\circ$ at 15° and $\pm 0.25^\circ$ at 2° . I. G. Dragunov and V.S.Turchenev are thanked for their assistance in building the apparatus. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

Card2/2

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1958

4

21 (1)

AUTHORS:

Zinov, V. G., Konin, A. D.,
Korenchenko, S. M., Pontekorvo, B.

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

TITLE:

A Possible Method of Searching for ρ^0 -Mesons (Vozmozhnyy metod
poiska ρ^0 -mesonov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36,
Nr 6, pp 1946 - 1950 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Baz', Okun', and Smorodinskiy drew the attention of the authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" to certain singularities in the energy dependence of cross sections. As this promised to be a possibility of detecting ρ^0 -mesons, the authors systematically investigated these cases and give a report on the results obtained. The intensity of a relatively narrow singularity in the energy dependence of the $\pi^- p$ -interaction cross section might, in principle, indicate the existence of a ρ^0 -meson. It might be expected that in the reactions $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^- + p$ and $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + n$ an anomaly occurs in the energy dependence on the threshold of the reaction $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \rho^0 + n$. The

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A Possible Method of Searching for γ^0 -Mesons

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

width of the singularity depends on the interaction radius and may be obtained from the condition $kR \ll 1$; here k denotes the wave vector of the γ^0 -mesons formed in the c.m.s. This possibility is briefly discussed. It is assumed that the life of the γ^0 -mesons is long as against $\mu/m c^2$. The relative amplitude of the singularity $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ may amount to some %. The γ^0 -meson is assumed to differ from the π^0 -meson only by the isotopic spin ($T = 0$). The γ^0 -meson cannot decay quickly into 2 pions because of the conservation of parity, and because of the conservation of the quantum number G also not into 3 pions, so that the decay $\gamma^0 \rightarrow \gamma^+ \gamma^-$, or, if the mass is sufficiently large, $\gamma^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$. If $m_{\gamma^0} > 560 \text{ Mev}/c^2$, it may also decay into four pions. Finally, several further problems connected with the mass of the γ^0 -meson are discussed. Ya. B. Zel'dovich pointed out that the existence of an exchange scattering of antiprotons ($\bar{p} + p \rightarrow \bar{n} + n$) indicates a difference between the

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A Possible Method of Searching for ρ^0 -Mesons

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

masses of π^0 - and ρ^0 -mesons. The authors finally thank L. I. Baz', V. B. Belyayev, B. N. Zakhar'yev, L. B. Okun' and Ya. A. Smorodinskiy for discussions. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1959

Card 3/3

85677

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

24.6900 (1138,1191,1559)

AUTHORS: Zinov, V. G., Konin, A. D., Korenchenko, S. M.,
Pontekorvo, B.TITLE: The Search for the ρ^0 Meson and the Verification of
Dispersion Relations in πN ScatteringPERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki,
1960, Vol. 38, No. 6, pp. 1708 - 1714TEXT: Results of $\pi^- p$ interaction cross section (σ_t^-) measurements
and of the energy dependence of σ_t^- , as well as a comparison of the
results with those obtained by other authors are given. The object
of the study was to look for anomalies in the energy distribution of
 σ_t^- (ρ^0 meson) and to check the Puppi-Stanghellini problem. The
experimental arrangement is first described (Fig. 1). The target was
liquid hydrogen in a vessel made of foam polystyrene (walls, 0.8 g/cm²).
The hydrogen density was 0.0708 g/cm³ so that $(0.4607 \pm 0.0023) \cdot 10^{24}$

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85677

The Search for the ρ^0 Meson and the
Verification of Dispersion Relations
in πN Scattering

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

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hydrogen nuclei fell in the path of the beam trajectory per cm^2 . The photo-electronic apparatus was the same as described in Ref. 3; the photo-multipliers used together with the scintillation counters were of the type $\Phi\gamma Y-33$ (FEU-33). Due to the exactly stabilized magnetic field ($\pm 0.1\%$) and the exact measurement of the Hall current (0.5%), the pion momentum could be determined with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. The energy spread of the beam was $\pm 0.5 \text{ Mev}/\text{cm}$. The energy loss in hydrogen was $\sim 3 \text{ Mev}$. σ_t was measured for about 50 pion energy values in the range 140-360 Mev with a total accuracy of $1.5 - 2\%$, but no anomalies could be found which would indicate the existence of a ρ^0 meson. The individual values of measurement are shown in a table; the data for accuracy refer to systematic errors. The results of the study are discussed in detail. The fact that no anomalies exceeding $3 - 4\%$ could be found in the energy dependence of the cross section values for the energy range 140 - 360 Mev, and so no ρ^0 meson having a mass of between 270 and 410 Mev/c^2 could be found, does not mean that no such mesons exist. The data obtained are in conflict with the peaks

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The Search for the φ^0 Meson and the
Verification of Dispersion Relations
in πN Scattering

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

for $\sigma_t(E)$ ($E_2 \sim 650$ Mev and $E_3 \sim 950$ Mev) obtained by Frisch et al.,
but agree with the values ($E_2 \approx 610$, $E_3 \approx 880$ Mev) obtained by Brisson.

The data are also in agreement with the dispersion relations for

$\pi^- p$ scattering. So it can be proved that the Puppi-Stanghellini
problem as such does not exist; it arises only from the inaccuracy
in the measurement of the total $\pi^- p$ interaction cross section.

S. N. Sokolov, A. I. Mukhin, V. A. Meshcheryakov, and N. P. Klepikov
are thanked for discussions, and Yu. N. Denisov for help in the
experiments. The results were already communicated to the Conference
on Physics of High-energy Particles held in Kiev in 1959. There are
4 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 4 Soviet, 1 British, 3 Italian,
and 7 US.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1960

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037616

S/0056/64/046/005/1919/1920

AUTHORS: Zinov, V. G.; Konin, A. D.; Mukhin, A. I.

TITLE: Transfer negative muon from a proton to carbon

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 5, 1964, 1919-1920

TOPIC TAGS: muon, muon transfer, muon K capture, carbon, polyethylene, x ray line

ABSTRACT: The transfer of muons to only excited levels of a $Z\mu$ -mesic atom with further cascade transition of the system to the ground state, followed by emission of a K-mesic x-ray series, which can be useful in the study of reverse mesic-atom processes that occur in compounds or mixtures containing hydrogen, was investigated by comparing the intensities of the K series from mesic atoms of carbon, produced when negatively charged muons are stopped in carbon (graphite) and in polyethylene (CH_2). The data indicate that if it is as-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037616

sumed that the probabilities of the muons landing on C and H are proportional to their charges, then the muons which jump over from the proton to the carbon in the cascade transitions give a K-mesic x-ray series whose intensity is 0.98 ± 0.03 of the intensity occurring in the case of direct landing of the muons on the carbon. "The authors are grateful to S. S. Gershteyn for discussions."

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb64

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ZINOV, V.G.; KOMIN, A.D.; MUKHIN, A.I.

Atomic capture of negative muons in chemical compounds. IAd, fis,
2 no.54859-867 N. '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ob'yedinenyyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 23257-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6009154

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/005/0859/0867

AUTHOR: Zinov, V. G.; Konin, A. D.; Mukhin, A. I.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob'yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovanij)

TITLE: Atomic capture of negative muons in chemical compounds

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 859-867

TOPIC TAGS: Mu meson, capture cross section, chemical compound, Pi meson, electron, oxide, probability

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the atomic capture of negative muons in binary compounds of the type A_nB_m . Whereas earlier experimental work on the determination of the probability of atomic capture in chemical compounds was based on the method of time analysis, which entails considerable difficulties, the authors have used an experimental procedure based on measurement of the intensity of the K-mesic x ray series from one of the elements in pure form, and from the same element in the chemical compound. The work was performed with the OIYaI synchrocyclotron, using a beam of negative particles of 150 Mev/c momentum, containing approximately equal amounts of pions, muons, and electrons (Fig. 1). The characteristics of the apparatus are described in detail. The results show that the ratio of the pro-

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L 23257-66

ACC NR: AP6009154

bilities of the atomic capture of muons in oxides varies with increasing charge of the nucleus in accordance with the periodic table, and depends on the type of the compound (MgO and MgO_2 , etc.). The ratio of probabilities of the atomic capture in metal halides and in alloys of metals is satisfactorily described by the linear relationship $0.66(Z_1/Z_2)$. The authors thank I. A. Yutlandov for supplying numerous chemical compounds and their purification, Yu. G. Budayshov, B. Yu. Semenov, A. N. Sinyayev, N. S. Krolov, Ts'ao Kuo-cheng for help in preparing the apparatus and with the measurements, and S. S. Gershteyn, L. I. Ponomarev, and V. G. Firsov for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007
Card 2/2

B1.C

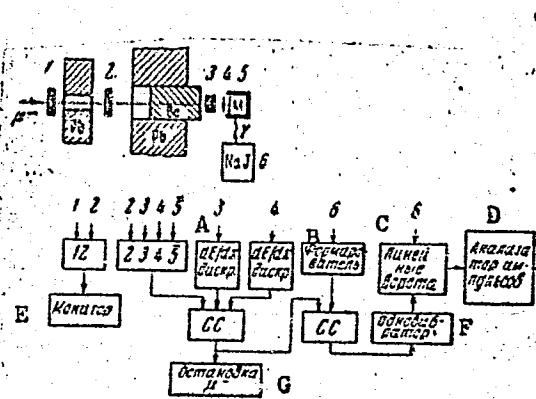


Fig. 1. Geometry of experiment and block diagram of electronic equipment. A - Discriminator, B - shaper, C - linear gates, D - pulse analyzer, E - monitor, F - uni-vibrator, G - muon stopping, CC - coincidence circuit.

KONIN, F.P.

Conference of a management activists group of the State
Production Committee on Power Engineering and Electrification
of the U.S.S.R. Elek. sta. 35 no.3:93-95 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRIENEEKO,
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOsov, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMMERIN, D.G.
UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOHOVOY, A.A.; BANIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROW, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;
KONIN, F.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.;
PORECHAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

BITYUKOV, I. I., inzh; KONIN, L. I., inzh.

Assembly of reinforcement, formwork, and precast reinforced concrete elements in construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU). Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no. 3: 12-18 Mr '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Volgogradgidrostroy.
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU)---Concrete construction)

Card 171

UDC: 669.47.018.9

KONIN, P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Electronic relay. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.11433 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany
truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh
soyuzov.

(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

S/196/61/000/009/002/052
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Konin, P.M.

TITLE: A capacitative protective device to prevent people from entering a dangerous area

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.9, 1961, 24, abstract 9A 148. (Sb. nauchnykh rabot in-tov okhrany truda VTsSPS, no.2, 1960, 50-52)

TEXT: The Leningradskiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS (Leningrad Institute for the Protection of Labour of the VTsSPS) has developed a capacitative electronic relay which can be used to protect various kinds of mechanical equipment, e.g. wood-working machinery, rolls, calenders, etc. and also to guard high-voltage equipment at test stations. The electronic relay consists of a high-frequency quartz crystal generator, a detector and an electronic amplifier whose anode circuit includes a mechanical relay. The device uses an antenna connected to the oscillatory circuit of the generator, either directly or through a capacitor. The principle of the capacitative electronic relay is that

Card 1/2

A capacitative protective device ...

S/196/61/000/009/002/052
E194/E155

oscillation of the generator is interrupted when the capacitance of the oscillatory circuit is altered as a person approaches the antenna. The interruption removes the positive potential from the valve control grid, so that the valve blocks and the current supply to the operating relay ceases. This opens the contacts of a contactor and closes the signalling circuit.

2 figures.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

KONIN, V.V.

Problem of the periodic error of a micrometer screw. Izv.Astron.obser. 2
no.2:17-25 '52.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Micrometer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

KONIN, V.V.

"Investigations of Screws of the Ocular Micrometer," Izv. Gl. Astronom. Observ. AN USSR, 1, 1953, pp 113-132

The screws of the ocular of the transit micrometer at Odessa were investigated using Rydberg's method. Results were presented in table and graphs. Errors were mostly attributed to fluctuations of the micrometer frame. (RZhAstr, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

KONIN, V. V.

"Catalog of Declinations of 319 Stars for the Equinox 1950.0 From Observations on the Odessa Meridian Circle During the Years 1947-1950."
Izv. Astronom. Observ. Odesskogo Univ., No 3, 1953, pp 61-121

A total of 319 stars included in Pulkovo zenith-telescope program were observed, on the meridian circle of Odessa observatory in 1924-1929 by N. V. Zimmerman and in 1947-1950 by the author. The instrument and the observation methods are described. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

KONIN, V.V.

KONOL', A.K.; KONIN, V.V.

Catalog of declinations of 588 stars of the MK system
compiled from observations made with a transit circle during the
years 1952-1953. Izv. Glav. astron. obser. AN USSR 2 no.1:3-72 '57.
(Stars--Catalogs) (MIRA 11:2)

KOROL¹, A.K.; KONIN, V.V.

Catalog of declinations of 67 stars included in the program of
Poltava zenith telescope. Izv. Glav. astron. obser. AN URSR 2
no.2:3-22 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Stars--Catalogs)

KONINA, I.N.

IVANOVSKY, L.; ZOTOVA, Vera Vladimirovna [translator]; MURATOV, Vadim
Nikolayevich, kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
KONINA, I.N., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[A wax encyclopedia; in two volumes. Translated from the German]
 Entsiklopediya voskov; v dvukh tomakh. Basshirennoe perer. izd. s
 alfavitnym predmetnym ukazatelem. Perevod s nemetskogo V.V.Zotovoi.
 Pod red. V.N.Muratova. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi
 i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie. Vol.1. [Waxes and
 their principal characteristics] Voski i ikh vazhneishie svoistva.
 1956. 145 p.
(Waxes) (MLRA 10:1)

KAZAKOV, D.Ye.; KONINA, L.M.

Refining oils of the Surgut district, Tyumen' Province, Nefteper.
i neftekhim. no.2:5-7 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tyumenskiy filial Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia; KONINSKA, Danuta

Effect of fluorides in water on the appearance of periodontal diseases
in adolescents. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.26:994-997 26 Je '61.

l. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej A.M. w Gdansku; kierownik:
doc. dr med. Ksenia Lutomska.

(PERIODONTAL DISEASES in adolescence)
(FLUORIDATION)

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia, prof. dr. med.; KONINSKA, Danuta; GRUSZCZYNSKA, Krystyna

Prevention of dental caries in children with "Fluodar"
tablets. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no. 50:1930-1931 14 D '64

1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej
w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Lutomska).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia, prof. dr. med.; KONINSKA, Danuta; POKRANT, Halina.

Prevention of dental caries with topical fluorides. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.48:1850-1852 30 N°64.

1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej w
Gdansku (kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Lutomska).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

KONINSKI, WACLAW.

Oczyszczanie miast i osiedli; metody i ursadzenia. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa,
Budownictwo i Architektura (1955) 150 p. (Cleaning towns and settlements;
methods and installations. 1st ed. illus., diagrs., footnotes, tables)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3,
March 1956

BELORUTSKIY, A.G., mayor; GRIGOR'YEV, A.Ya., podpolkovnik; MILLEROV, V.I.,
mayor; UL'YANOV, I.F., gvardii polkovnik zapas; KREMINIKOV, A.A.,
podpolkovnik; TSABINOV, S.M., podpolkovnik; KONINSKIY, V.A., obshchiy
red.; RAYEVSKIY, L.A., red.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Tashkent Red Banner and Order of the Red Star Military Academy
named for V.I.Lenin; a brief historical account] Tashkentskoye
krasnoznamennoye i ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy voennoye uchilishche
imeni V.I.Lenina. Tashkent, Gos.isd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958.
280 p.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Tashkent--Military education)

KONTOR, J.

"Closure Pad Used During the Repair of Vacuum Boilers.", p. 199, (WFTA,
Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1952, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

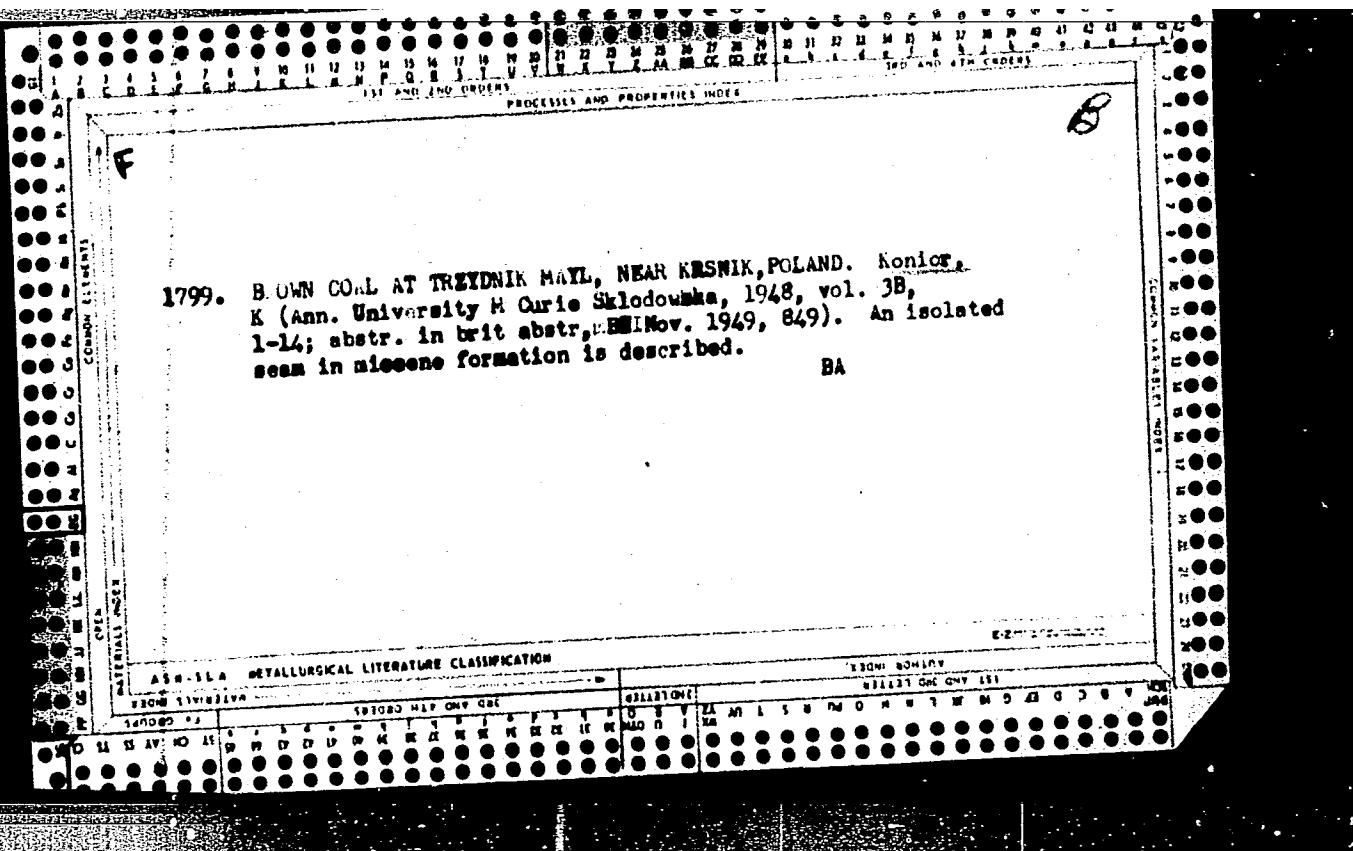
KONIOR, J.

distillation

✓1555. Inventiveness in petroleum industry—temporary blocking device for use in repair
of vacuum distillation plant. J. Konior, Nefca (Krakow), 1952, 8, 109.—Description
and drawings.

M. S.

b-1555
98P



KONIOR, K.

Activities of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians
of the Petroleum Industry. p. 122.
A conference of workers, engineers, and technicians of the petroleum industry. p. 122.
Annual meetings of the sections of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers
and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry. p. 123.
Vol 10, no. 5, May 1954. Holiday devoted to work. p. 101. MATA. Krakow, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

1109. Activity of Association of Petroleum Industry Engineers
Balotechnical Congress in Krynica. K. Kowar, Natura

(Krakow), 1974, 10, 27-4 - Meeting took place on 3-4 Sept.
1974. 200 people took part. Papers were read on medical,
industrial, geological, chemical, and bacteriological aspects of
the matter. Pilot scale production of iodine and bromine is
in progress, of magnesium in prospect. Matters of exploitation
and supply of mineral waters were discussed. Some
importing are envisaged

4000

KONIOR,K.

Recently discovered mineral waters in the region of Goczalkowice.
In French. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.11: 695-700'58. (EEAI 9:6)

1. Institut Geologique, Section de Cracovie, Academie Polonaise
des Sciences. Presente par J. Samsonowicz.
(Poland-- Mineral waters)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

KOMIOR, K.

On the age of certain magnetic rocks called teschenites. In French.
Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.11:701-706 '58.

(EHA 9:6)

~~(Pond-- Rocks)~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

KONIOR, Konrad

The character and age of the intrusions of magnetic rocks in Cieszyn,
Silesia. Acta geol Pol 9 no.4:445-498 '59. (MEAI 9:9)

1. Institut Geologique a Varsovie.
(Poland--Rocks)

KONIOR, Konrad

Contact of the sub-Silesian nappe with the Miocene formation and the Miocene formation with the Carboniferous substratum in the borehole C 10 near Cieszyn. Acta geol pol 10 no.2:149-164 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institut Geologique a Varsovie.
(Poland--Geology)

KONICR, Konrad, prof. dr.

The depth of miocene till conglomerates and its relationship
to the general depth of the autochthonous miocene in the
Cieszyn-Bielsko territory. Nafta Pol 18 no.8:207-210 Ag '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Krakow.

KONIOR, K.; KRACH, W.

Autochthonous miocene of the B 4 borehole in the West
Carpathian foreland. Bul geolog PAN 12 no.3:181-185 '64.

1. Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Krakow
Branch of the Institute of Geology, Polish Academy of
Sciences. Presented by E. Passendorfer.

KONIOR, Konrad, prof. dr

Structure and configuration of the Paleozoic subsoil in the Skoczow-Andrychow region considering the most recent drilling results. Nafta 20 no.10:261-263 O '64.

1. Institute of Geology, Warsaw.

KONIOR, Konrad; KRACH, Wilhelm

The Debowiec conglomerates and the Miocene fauna from borehole
B 4 near Bielsko. Acta geol Pol 15 no.1:31-34 '65.

1. Carpathian Field Station, Krakow, of the Institute of Geology,
and Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Institute of
Geologic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.
Submitted March 1964.

Konfer.
K

Biochemical oxygen demand. J. Chalupa, J. Hanudová,
K. Knuf, and J. Šolar (Ústav hygieny, Prague). *Criticism*
~~of methods~~, *Microbiol. Immunol.* 3, 183-7 (1951); cf
Ruchhoeft, et al., *C.A.* 42, 80242 --The older methods are
criticized and interfering factors reviewed. A modified
permanganate method is presented for a wider range of
concnas. with an accuracy of 70-95% [j. Urbancz]

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

TOKKONOGIJ, A.V.; KURMANGALIYEV, M.R.; KONIEBAYEV, A.A.

Structure of combustion in a cyclone chamber with a plane diaphragm.
Probl. teploenerg. i prikl. teplofiz. no.1:286-295 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

CHUYKO, N.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PEREVYAZKO, A.T.; MOSHKEVICH, Ye.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: RUTKOVSKIY, V.B.; KONISHCHEV, M.I.;
FRANTSEV, V.P.; DEMIDOV, P.V.

Controlling the gaseous phase composition in an electric furnace
by means of an air curtain. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:15-18
(MIRA 15:11)
Mr-Ap '62.

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Chuyko).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod vysokokachestvennykh
i spetsial'nykh stalei (for Perevyazko, Moshkevich).
(Electric furnaces) (Gases--Analysis)

S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N.M.; Rutkovskiy, V.B.; Konishchev, M.P.; Perevyazko, A.G.; Tregubenko, A.F.; Yatskevich, I.S.; Zabaluyev, I.P.; Kurganov, V.V.; Bobkov, T.M.; Antipenko, G.I.

TITLE: A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball-Bearing Steel of Grade ShKh15 (ShKh15)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 38 - 47

TEXT: At the "Dneprospetsstal'" Works up to 1956 ShKh15 steel was teemed simultaneously with slag and no attention was paid to steel treatment by slag in the ladle during the teeming. The final S content of 0.02% was obligatory and the refining took between 2 h 10 min and 2 h 40 min or more. The refining time had been cut down to 1 h 50 min - 2 h 10 min by addition of ferrochrome into non-reduced metal with a content of 0.025% S. To boost the heat process and to improve the metal quality, N.M. Chuyko suggested to cut the refining time to 1 h 10 min or less by deoxidation and desulfuration of the metal with electric furnace slag in the ladle during teeming. The article contains details of this new

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S/148/60/000/008/002/018
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A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade ShKh15

technique. The effect of the oxidizing and reducing heat period factors was determined. The formation of highly-basic and well deoxidized slag was mainly studied. The slag quantity used was 4 - 5% of the metal weight with a CaO content of over 55%, FeO below 0.4% and CaF₂ below 2.0%. First a considerable quantity of slag was spilled through a widely open hole into the ladle, and then metal poured from 3 - 4 m height in a solid jet, which brought about a large contact area with slag and rapid deoxidation and desulfurization. The optimum parameters of the oxidation period were stated to be: $\Delta[C] = 0.3 - 0.5\%$ at a carbon burning rate of 0.4 - 0.5%/h, and a metal temperature of 1,545 - 1,565°C before skimming the oxidizing slag. The reducing period under lime-chamotte white slag with low calcium fluoride content proved to be expedient, as well as the treatment of the metal in the ladle by this slag. The optimum slag composition is: (FeO) < 0.5%; (CaF₂) = 1 - 2%; $\Sigma(SiO_2 + Al_2O_3) = 31 - 34\%$; (CaO) > 53%; (MgO) < 12%, and $\Sigma(CaO + MgO) = 63 - 65\%$. The optimum metal temperature before teeming is 1,550 - 1,570°C; it ensures the filling of a 2.8-ton ingot during 165 - 190 sec. Final deoxidation of steel by aluminum in the ladle gives a high reduction of oxygen content (over 30%). The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions in

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S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade 15
(ShKh15)

steel was slightly lower than usual in steel smelted in the usual process under carbide slag with long refining. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute); zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" ("Dneprospetsstal'" Works)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

KONISHEV, P.

A scientific session on the problems and methods in field experiments. Selskostop nauka 1 no.6:688-690 '62.

KONISHEV, P.

ATANASOV, D.; MANOLOV, L.; KONISHEV, P. "Achievements of research associations for cotton production."

Kooperativno Zemedelie, Sofiya, Vol 9, No 1, 1954, p. 28

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KONISHEV, P:

ATANASOV, D.; MANOLOV, L.; KONISHEV, P. "Agronomists on collective farms."
Kooperativno Zemelie, Sofiya, Vol 9, No 1, 1954, p. 32

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KONISHEV, P.

Korishev, P.; Lichev, S. Measures for accelerating the ripening of cotton. p. 11, KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiya. Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

KONISHEV, P.

Konishev, P. Results from stimulating cotton seeds in Sadova from 1950 to 1954.
p.35.

Something new in the village of Sumatsun, Tr. from the Russian. p.38.

Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955 KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LG, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

KONISHEV, P.

Ivchev, K. Results at the agricultural scientific research institutes during 1955. p.8.

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofyia, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68052

Author : Popov, Pavel; Konishev, Pavel P.

Inst : -

Title : Selection Achievements in Several Agricultural Crops of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 2, 115-124

Abstract : An examination of the problem of organizing scientific research institutions for agriculture in Bulgaria and of a system of seed testing and production is presented here. The varieties of agricultural crops are described, as well as the methods of deriving them and of distributing them by regions.

Card : 1/1

KONIUSZEWSKI, Stanislaw

Stabilization circuit of the emission current of ionization probe of the
PJ-2 type vacuum meter. Przegl elektroniki 3 no. 3:131-132 Mr '62

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

KONIUSZEK, A.,

ZACZĘSTOWANIE W WŁOCHACH ZAKŁADÓW PRZEMYSŁU CIĘZKIEGO. (EQUIPMENT IN USE IN THE FACTORIES OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). Wydawnictwo Górnictwo-Hutnicze, 1955,

407 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9"

FIRSHIROTU, Z. [Firsirotu, Z.], farmatsevt (Bukarest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); KOMYER, L., doktor (Bukarest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); VAKHOVICH, Eh., doktor (Bukarest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); ROSENSTEIN, M., farmatsevt

Study of the sterilizing action of silver ions. Apt.delo 9
no.2:86-90 Mr-ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kontrolya medikamentov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(SILVER--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KONIVES-KOLONICS, L.

DOMONKOS, J.; TASS, G.; KONIVES-KOLONICS, L.; HUSZAK, I.

The effect of ion milieu on antihyaluronidase in blood. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.1:11-18 1954.

1. Hirnforschungsinstitut der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.
(ELECTROLYTES, in blood
eff. on antihyaluronidase in blood)
(HYALURONIDASE, antagonists
antihyaluronidase in blood, eff. of electrolytes)
(BLOOD
electrolytes, eff. on antihyaluronidase)

KONIVETS, V.I.

Tectonics of coal-bearing formations in the Aldan-Oleksma interfluve.
Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.8:179-203 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Yakutia—Coal geology)

KONIVETS, V.I.

Coal-bearing formations in the Upper-Kalar depression. Trudy
Lab.geol.ugl. no.8:204-214 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kalar Valley--Coal geology)

3(8)

SOV/11-59-9-11/18

AUTHOR: Konivets, V.I.

TITLE: Heavy Fraction Minerals of the Coal-Bearing Deposits of the Aldan - Olekma Interfluve

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Aldan - Olekma interfluve is the westerly continuation of the coal-bearing deposits of South Yakutiya. The region was explored by Yu.K. Dzenovskiy, V.V. Mokrinskiy, I.I. Sharudo, T.A. Ishina and V.G. Ditmar. A group of workers of Yuzhno-Yakutskaya geologorazvedochnaya eks-peditsiya Chitinskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (South Yakutiya Geological Exploratory Expedition of the Chita Geological Directorate) also studied the region. The coal-bearing stratum is composed of rythmically alternating sedimentary deposits clearly separated from each other, and four macrorhythms were noted. In connection

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SOV/11-59-9-11/18

Heavy Fraction Minerals of the Coal-Bearing Deposits of the
Aldan - Olekma Interfluve

with them, it was possible to single out four coal-bearing suites: the Yukhta, Chul'man, Duray and Gongrino suites (Jurassic period). Their total thickness is 750-800 m. The author made a lithological study of these rocks and at the same time determined the content of heavy fraction minerals. The quantitative correlation of these metals varies largely in the deposit. The major ones are: iron hydroxide, pyrite, zircon, apatite, garnet, rutile, anatasesphe, leucoxene, and the epidote-zoisite and biotite group. The author further gives morphologic characteristics of some of these metals. He notes a certain regularity in the distribution of heavy metals. Thus, the zircon-apatite complex is associated with proluvial facies of the Yukhta suite; the zircon garnet complex - with the Chul'man suite; the apatite-zircon complex -

-Card 2/3

KONIVETS, V.I., kand. geologo-mineral nauk.

Natural resources of the Vitim-Olekma Mountain area. Priroda 48
no.6:90-92 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Laberatoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Transbaikalia--Mines and mineral resources)

3(0)

AUTHOR: Konivets, V. I. SOV/20-124-3-45/67

TITLE: The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing Sediments of the Aldano-Olekmenskiy Watershed (O fatsial'nom sostave uglenosnykh otlozheniy Aldano-Olekmanskogo vodorazdela)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 652-655 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The coal beds mentioned in the title belong to the western part of the coal basin of southern Yakutiya. Other parts of this basin were previously lithologically studied (T. A. Ishina, V. G. Ditmar, M. M. Gapeyeva and Refs 2, 3). The author did this for the first time in the above mentioned western part. He has thoroughly studied the rocks and described them stratigraphically according to exposures of roots (Ref 1). The coal-bearing strata are represented by gravels, sandstones with interbeds and lenses of conglomerate, aleurolith and argillite as well as by subordinate coal interbeds and seams. These rocks are very dense and firm. The identifications of the floral remains found here (by Z. P. Prosviryakova) assign the rocks to the Upper Jurassic. G. G. Martinson placed the freshwater

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The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekminskiy Watershed

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pelecypoda found here in the Ferganoconches, which indicate a Middle to Upper Jurassic age. The four alternating, rhythmically formed large packages lead to the selection of four macro-rythms. On this basis further stratigraphic division is constructed (from the bottom upwards), namely into suites: Yukhtinskaya, Chul'manskaya, Durayskaya, and Gongrinskaya. Three facies in these sediments are selected through an analysis of the primary lithogenic characteristics:

1. P r o l u v i u m a n d r i v e r b e d a l l u v i u m . They are predominantly conglomerates, gravels, and coarse and often even medium grained sandstones. Sandy-clayey material, occasionally secondarily quartzified, served as cement. No fossil fauna is to be found here; instead of it numerous coalified plant remains of allochthonous origin occur. The sediments of this facies are of no great importance in the mass.
2. F a c i e s o f t h e l a k e s a n d i n n u n d a t e d r e g i o n s . This complex group is formed by the above mentioned facies (1) as well as by transitions between the two. Most commonly polymictic, rarely arkosic, fine grained sandstones, as well as finer aleurolith-argillite, are present.

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The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekmanskiy Watershed

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

The autochthonous plant remains are to be found in well preserved, vertical root fossils (mostly in the floor of the seam). Allochthonous remains occur along with well preserved impressions of fern leaves and conifer needles.

3. Swamp facies. Aleurolith, argillite, their coaly varieties, and coal seams occur here. The rocks of this group are of greatest importance since the peat and coal accumulation and formation processes are connected with them. Facies with and without peat can be distinguished. Aleurolith and argillite are dominant. The facies varieties with peat concentrations are represented by coals. It is humus coal, which is black, lustrous or semi-lustrous, firm, with concentric fracture surfaces. According to I. E. Val'ts the coal consists of clarain and clarain-durain. The coal-bearing sediments have gone through a diagenesis stage (Ref 6) and show traces of a subsequent epigenetic transformation (Ref 1). The sedimentation took place in the zone of an extensive marginal warp. The paleogeographical surrounding was as follows: Sediments of the alluvial facies, of the lake-inundated regions, and of the swamps are joined to facies complexes or sets ("servii") (Ref 5).

Card 3/4

The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekmenskiy Watershed

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

There are sets of river valleys, lakes (with standing waters and deltas), and swamp sets. Set groups can be combined in larger landscape units or "nimi" of the mountain slopes. A "nimi" complex shapes the formation of the mainland, under which conditions the coal-bearing sediments of southern Yakutiya were deposited. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya geologii ugliya Akademii nauk SSSR
(Laboratory for Coal Geology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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SUBMITTED: October 8, 1958

Card 4/4

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(Transbaikalia--Lignite) (Coke industry) (MIRA 14:10)

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